



Mortality

Areas with more than one agent are shown with multiple colors.

Ips engraver in ponderosa pine

Fir engraver beetle

Western pine beetle

Aspen mortality / decline

Douglas-fir beetle

Piñon ips

Western balsam bark beetle

Cedar bark beetles

Estimated number of fading dead trees

For mortality agents only; values not shown for spots of 1 acre or less, which range from 3 - 20 trees; no number of trees estimated for areas of aspen mortality.

Defoliation

Light

Heavy

Piñon needle cast

Piñon needle scale

Western spruce budworm

Aspen defoliation

Unknown agent

Area not surveyed

National Forest

National Forest Wilderness

Tribal land

Fire perimeter

Community location

Major road

County boundary

The insect and disease activity depicted here is based on aerial detection surveys and should only be used as a general indicator of incidence. This map represents the mortality and defoliation that has occurred since the previous surveys in 2006. Depending upon the timing of survey, the entire extent of some insect and disease activity may not have been detected. In addition, most diseases cause gradual declines in tree health that are not typically detectable during aerial surveys. Intensity of damage is variable, thus not all trees within a mapped area are affected. Caution should be used in interpreting these results due to the scale and subjective nature of aerial sketch mapping. Areas of particular concern should be ground checked for precise determination of location and causal agent.

Cibola National Forest and adjacent tribal lands surveyed 7/12/2007 - 9/10/2007 by Daniel Ryerson, Forest Health, Southwestern Region, US Forest Service.

Gila National Forest surveyed 7/13/2007 - 9/7/2007 by Daniel Ryerson and Bobbe Fitzgibbon, Forest Health, Southwestern Region, US Forest Service.

2007 Insect and Disease Aerial Survey Gila National Forest and Vicinity

1:250,000

Map produced by
Forest Health Staff
New Mexico Zone
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UTM Zone 13, North American Datum 1983